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Arabs, Babylonians, and Assyrians, and the Hebrews. The laws of these three groups are placed alongside of one another and briefly discussed; but there is no attempt at a full, comparative study. It is to be hoped that Dr. Schaeffer will follow up this good beginning by more intensive and detailed work upon some of the more important topics in this field, where there is need of many workers. The main subjects treated here are matriarchy, patriarchy, agnation, next of kin, slavery, usury, poor laws, sabbatical year and jubilee, taxation and tribute, and individual ownership of land. The book will prove a very acceptable source for ready reference upon all these themes.

The Students of Asia. By Sherwood Eddy. New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1916. Pp. 223. \$0.50.

Mr. Eddy here gives his usual dramatic and forceful presentation of needs and opportunities for Christian work in the Orient. The reader will gain a very clear idea of the tremendous impression which Christianity is making upon India, China, and Japan. The results of recent evangelistic campaigns led by Mr. Mott and Mr. Eddy, the work of Christian educators, of Christian missions, hospitals, and printing plants, and the large place that oriental Christian workers are occupying in this work of regeneration are told in vivid detail. Above all, one feels the splendid religious fervor of Mr. Eddy himself. It is such faith and earnestness and such optimism which will win the Orient to better living.

The Archaeology of the Holy Land. By P. S. P. Handcock. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. 383. \$3.00.

This book gathers up the results of the excavations in Palestine in the sphere of archaeology. It is based upon the reports of the excavators at Gezer, Taanach, Jericho, Megiddo, Samaria, Bethshemesh, Lachish, Tell-ej-judeideh, Tell-es-Safi, Tell-andahan-nah, and Tell-Zakartya. It brings together within easy access of the student the data from these various sites bearing upon such topics as caves and rock-cuttings, architecture, pottery,

terra cotta, burial-customs, and worship. The whole is profusely and richly illustrated by a total of two folding-plans of Jericho, 26 half-tone plates (including a colored frontispiece), and 100 figures in the text. The work is objective in character, confining itself mainly to the description of objects and giving far less attention to the interpretation of the data described.

It furnishes a wealth of material for the student of archaeology. But the casual reader will come across much of interest. For example, he will learn that Jericho's main Canaanite wall is still standing at heights ranging from 13 to 27½ feet. He will find evidence that the civilization which the Hebrews inherited and shared was a composite of Egyptian, Babylonian, Mycenaean, Hittite, and local elements. He will recognize in the old Canaanite remains the forerunners of much that came to occupy a prominent place in the later Hebrew life. The volume is one that belongs in every biblical library and will commend itself to scholars by its caution and sanity.

The Boy Scout Movement: Applied by the Church. By N. E. Richardson and O. E. Loomis. New York: Scribner, 1915. Pp. 445. \$1.50.

This little book furnishes pastors, parents, and all students of boy-life with a mass of practical suggestions as to the ways in which boys may be safely trained to play their best parts in the world. Not only are the characteristic features of the Scout movement clearly presented; but the psychology of boy-life and the opportunity of church and home to profit by a knowledge of these facts are also explained in detail.

From 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the Scout patrols are connected directly with church activities. The Scout masters are drawn chiefly from distinctly Christian circles. Everything possible is being done by Scout leaders to mark this as a thoroughly moral and religious movement of the sanest type. One cannot peruse this book without coming into a larger faith in the powers and possibilities of boys. Copious illustrations, constitutions, programs, menus, and detailed activities on land and sea add to the usefulness of the volume.